revolts. He died in 1850 and was succeeded by a son who is usually known by the title of his reign period, Hsien Feng. Hsien Feng proved even less competent than his predecessor and in his last days, disheartened, gave himself over to excesses. In 1860 he fled from Peking on the approach of the French and British armies and took refuge at Jehol, an imperial country seat north of Peking. Here, in 1861, he died, still a young man, leaving his throne to a five year old son. Defeated by foreign powers and menaced by internal rebellions, the Ch'ing seemed to be facing a dark future, and the Empire, under its nerveless leadership, to be threatened with chaos.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The dynastic history—as yet not officially approved—is the *Ch'ing Shih Kao,* or Draft History of the Ch'ing, recently compiled.

H. Cordier, *Histoire Generate de la Chine,* Vol. 4 (Paris, 1921), is good, especially for foreign relations. Of greater value is A. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing- Period* (Washington, 2 vols., 1943, 1944).

The best account of diplomatic relations and wars with Westerners during the period is H. B^Morse, *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire. The Perjji of Conflict, 1834-1860* (London, 1910). H. B. Morse and H. F. MacNair, *Far Eastern International Relations* (revised edition, Boston, 1931) contains much of the material in the larger work of Morse and in addition includes Japan, Korea, and Eastern Siberia in its scope and brings the narrative down into 1931. Another excellent account, by one who was an eyewitness of part of what he narrates, is in S. Wells Williams, *The Middle Kingdom,* Vol. 2 (New York, 1882). Brief summaries are in P. J. Treat, *The Far East* (New York, 1928) and H. M. Vinacke, *A History of the Far East in Modern Times* (New York, 1928). Useful also is H. F. MacNair, *Modern Chinese History*—Selected Readings (Shanghai, 1923). A view of a modern Western-educated Chinese is in M-C. J. Bau, *The*

Foreign Relations of China (New York, 1921).

American relations through the first treaty of the United States with China are recounted in K. S. Latourette, *The History of Early Relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844* (New Haven, 1917), and American relations throughout the period are covered in T. Dennett, *Americans in Eastern Asia* (New York, 1922). Both works have extensive bibliographies and footnotes.

Descriptions of the status and the life of the foreigner in China shortly before the first Chino-British war are C. T. Downing, *The Stranger in China, or the Fan Qui's Visit to the Celestial Empire in 1836-7* (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1838), W. C. Hunter, *The Fan Kwae at*